

# The Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 13, 1873.

The agony is now over. The Stanley dinner, of which there has been so much talk lately, came off Saturday evening, at Willard's hotel. It was quite an enjoyable affair. Speeches of rare wit and humor were made by Ben. Perley Poore, Hon. S. S. Cox, Mr. Stanley and others.

The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee resumes its labors to-day. Mr. McComb gave out on Thursday, to the reporters that they would be furnished, during the coming week, with rare and rich developments; but remarked that, after the investigation closed, he expected Congress would, under the direction of Wm. B. Alley, cause to be erected, in honor of Oakes Ames, a monument of brass.

The prohibitory liquor bill for the District of Columbia, which is now before the Senate, is causing a great deal of squirming among the rum-sellers of Washington. The authorities are being strongly urged by the different temperance societies here to rigidly enforce the Sunday liquor law, and to that end have caused the police commissioners to pass a resolution that no license will be granted to any hotel or restaurant proprietor who shall have violated in any way the liquor law of the District. It can easily be proven that at least two-thirds of those proprietors have sold liquor after 12 o'clock of a week day and on the Sabbath during the past year. There will be at once a liquor association organized with a paid attorney, or attorneys, in the interests of the rum-sellers.

The postal telegraph bill which has the unanimous favor of the Senate Post Office Committee, will bring forth a fierce opposition from the Associated Press Monopoly. Of course if it is possible for Mr. Orton to defeat this bill, it will be a much easier job, under the plea of economy, to defeat Mr. Cresswell's plan for the purchase of the entire telegraph line. This bill soon to come before the Senate provides that the Postmaster General shall be authorized to contract with a company that will transmit messages at the following rates: Any distance not exceeding 250 miles, two cents a word; 500 miles, one cent, and messages sent by night not exceeding 1000 miles, one cent a word. It will be seen by comparing the proposed rates with the present cost of telegraphing that it reduces the cost of telegraphing to about one-third of the present cost, and without expense to the government.

The bill for refunding the cotton tax of '65, '66 and '67 has assumed such proportions that within a week the press of the whole country will be with the subject matter of this bill, *pro* and *con*. The pamphlet (copies of which are on the desk of every member of Congress) consisting of memorials from nearly all the Southern States through their legislatures, the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis, the Merchant's Exchange of St. Louis, followed by condensed arguments of Honorable B. R. Curtis, Hughes & Sharkey and Horchel V. Johnson, tables showing the value of domestic produce and cotton exported from 1821 to '71, inclusive—price of cotton in Liverpool and New York during and since the repeal of the cotton tax; and Liverpool and London cotton movements from 1843 to 1872, inclusive. A memorial accompanying this pamphlet praying for the passage of this bill, is signed by every member of the cotton growing States and several from other Southern States.

So many are the bills introduced in the House of Representatives relating to the currency, and so com-

plicated is the question to be solved many M. C's, even confess that they are lost, and disposed to pause before giving their vote for either of them. The objection raised by some to Mr. Hooper's bill which provides for the issue of 3.65 per cent certificate to the amount of one hundred millions to be exchanged for greenbacks, is that it takes capital from the capitalists and allows the banks a larger circulating medium with which to accommodate their depositors.

The friends of Honorable James Brooks of New York, and Oakes Ames of Massachusetts, are considerably worried over the suit commenced against these honorables by Thos. C. Durant, ex-president of the Credit Mobilier. Mr. Durant has long since prepared his claim, and only through the warmest solicitation of his friends has been induced to withhold prosecution.

It appears on investigation that Governor Carney of Kansas, got \$22,000 to withdraw from the Senatorial contest, by which it was his purpose to assist Senator Caldwell in his election to the U. S. Senate.

Among the interesting debates in the House was that upon the question of increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education. It commenced on Wednesday afternoon, on a motion by Mr. Durnell, of Minnesota, to increase the appropriation to the extent of some \$7,000, giving what was considered some very essential additional clerical force. It is well known that the Secretary of the Interior and the President, under whom the office is conducted, had, with their direct knowledge of its operations, commended it emphatically to Congress the increased appropriation.

The Committee on Education and Labor had the subject under advisement, and recommended the same.

The debate took a wide and peculiar range herby fixing itself upon the direct point, whether the duties required of the office demanded the increase asked for. The Democrats uniformly spoke against the increase and indicated opposition to the very idea of a Bureau of Education. Mr. Farnsworth, the liberal Republican, has always been its assailant. Mr. Sargent, Mr. Hale and Mr. Burdard, Republican while sustaining the present appropriation, oppose an increase. Few facts connected with the progress of the legislation in the House has ever been more indicative of its exact temper toward the public welfare.

Here is an office, peculiarly outside of partisanship in its operations demanded by the educators of the country, its benefits dispensed freely in every quarter of every State and Territory, limited as it has been, still admitted on all hands to have already given a special stimulus to education, really the only place in country where there can be any correct or complete summary of the vast experience of our people in this primary interest of the education of the children, exercising no authority and seeking to exercise none, having altogether the same relation to education and the people in the way of the collection and dissemination of information, that the Agricultural Department has to agriculture and agricultural, State and voluntary, and to the people, being as universally commended as any other office connected with the government, being drawn more and more into intimate relations with those who are thinking out the future of the country, the men of learning, the profound writers who seek to base their theories on facts, and receiving, in return, their editorial co-operation; but, nevertheless, in asking this slight increase of appropriation, it was defeated, on a vote by tellers of 71 yeas to 73 nays.

The debate was vicious, and it is gratifying to the friends of education in the country that, with all the earnestness of the attempt to break down the office, no well grounded attack was made upon the manner in which it is conducted—even its opponents admitted, as a rule, the excellency of its reports and publications, and mode of its administration.

But the office has few clerks and has no patronage. Only those members of Congress are likely to visit it, who have high motive and are devoted to the public service. It is probable that not a single member who opposed this increase has ever been within the office to give a half an hour's attention to it is doing.

It has been observed by the friends of education here, that the Commissioner, since the assembling of Congress, has but little among the members; and this, as I learn on inquiry, is due to the emers' increase of work in the office.

The action of the House in this matter may be undoubtedly taken as a very correct indication of the measure of interest taken by gentlemen in this subject of education.

The friends of education everywhere may be sure that Messrs. Sumner, Perce, Bingham, Shellabarger, Hoar, Garfield, Maynard, Townsend, and Stevenson did their whole duty in defining clearly the limitations of the national service education, and demanding that the office be put on an efficient basis.

If we could fund at 4 per cent, our 6 per cent 5-20 bonds, now amounting to \$12 millions we would reduce our annual interest charge—\$36,840,000. But while we hold up before the European capitalists the prospect of a speedy and enforced redemption, we can not compete with even the 3 per cent. consols of "slayed out England." It has become evident to financial men that we can not successfully push both methods of rapid reduction and conversion at lower rates of interest at the same time. Hence it is no at all improbable that Congress will modify the present system, and limit the monthly reduction to a lower rate. The rapid enlargement of our resources, without any increase of taxation will soon enlarge the revenue to an extent that will enable the Secretary to resume the policy which it is now proposed to suspend. The annual growth of our revenue is about ten millions.

An English statistical writer estimates the population of England at 85 per 100 acres. Of this number 71 per cent are engaged in agriculture, 23 per cent in surplus home products; 3 per cent imported corn. The number of horses to each hundred acres is 7, each consuming eight times as much as is necessary to support human being, and the whole consuming about what is necessary to support 56 human beings. Each hundred acres, then, is charged with the support of 141 human beings. From all this he concludes that true economy demands that animal power should, as far as possible, be superseded by machinery, in order that a larger portion of the fruits of the earth should be secured to man.

A rural gentleman who had been favored with a donation of seed for experimental purposes by the Department of Agriculture was well pleased with the result of his experiments. In a late letter to the Commissioner, he says his neighbors are all immensely pleased with the seeds, and he kindly offers for a small per centage to sell any seeds the Department may send out. Judge Watts appreciates the kindness of the offer, though he respectfully declines it.

LIFE.

## THE COOLIE TRAFFIC.

WORSE THAN THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

It would really seem as though the war against slavery has to be waged over again, for the vile traffic in human beings, which some years ago it was thought had received its death blow, still exists under the name of the coolie trade. Not only does it exist, but some governments extend to it unblushing countenance, while others show a lukewarmness over its suppression that deprives their protests of any practical value. Portugal notoriously supports the coolie traders, even permitting officers of the regular navy to engage in the business as commanders of the slave ships, and enjoining its diplomatic agents abroad to afford the traders every assistance. And so far has it carried this business that some while ago an agreement was entered into by it with this country whereby our representative at Yokohama found himself somewhat embarrassed. A Portuguese coolie trader, commanded by a Portuguese naval officer, put into that port, and, getting into trouble with the authorities, actually called upon our representative for assistance. Never was it supposed when the agreement was made between Portugal and this country that occasion would arise in which it would be called upon to countenance such an iniquity as the coolie traffic.

The assistance sought for was not obtained, of course; but that our representative was embarrassed by the convenient would appear probable, for certainly he did not take the steps that should have been taken by an official of the United States. Another illustration of Portugal's complicity in this disgraceful commerce has just been furnished. Macao is the principal depot of the Portuguese settlement, governed by a Portuguese appointee. Recently the superintendent of emigration there refused to sign contracts for the exportation of coolies. He evidently appreciated the nature of the traffic, and the deep disgrace of any connected with it. He was threatened with dismissal for his refusal. In turn he threatened in such case to report to the government at Lisbon. Subsequently, however, he thought better of it, probably fearing that he would get no support from the home government, and weakly got out of the difficulty by taking two weeks' leave of absence in order that his deputy might sign the contracts, as he immediately did. Could a more disgraceful exhibition be possible?

On the other side of the world the vile trade is still pursued. Only a little while ago the Australian papers reported a fearful outrage upon the Polynesian natives and the prompt punishment of the wrongdoers by the Australian authorities. But now again come reports of similar outrages. The Australians, it is stated, are determined to do their utmost to break up the traffic, and will severely punish these latter offenders; but what is the British Government doing in the matter? It is its business to look into the business and put it down with a strong arm. It has had time to take action, but none has yet been indicated. Our duty in this matter is plain. In every way we mark our abhorrence of the system, and take every opportunity not only of protesting against it, but of suppressing it by active measures. Joint action by Great Britain and the United States has been agreed to in the matter of the slave trade on the coast of Zanzibar. Why should not those two countries join hands for the suppression of the infamous coolie traffic?

Stella Bonheur, a San Francisco woman, is singing in Ravaria in grand opera.

## ASTOUNDING MESMERIC POWER.

A curious case of mesmerism recorded by the civil surgeon of Hosiungbad. A young woman named Nunnee, aged twenty-four, was married some twelve years ago; she, however, did not go to her husband's house for two years afterwards. After staying with him for eight days she suddenly became insensible, and remained so for two or three days. She was taken back to her mother, and soon got well. Then follows a very remarkable history. During the next four or five years she never entered her husband's house without falling insensible, and remaining so.

He was very kind and attentive to her, she liked him, but whenever he came into her presence she at once sank into this state. This went on till she became emaciated and exhausted, and at last her parents applied to the court for a separate maintenance for her. While she was in court the husband entered, and she instantly became insensible, and was carried to the hospital, where the case was carefully attended to by Dr. Cullen, in March, last year. While in this state her pulse was even, breathing soft, her body pliant, but she could eat nothing. Experiments were carefully made to see if there was no trick about it. While she was in bed her husband was muffled up and made to walk through the ward. She said she felt he was near her, and she was by means well, but had not seen him anywhere about. Next day this experiment was repeated, and she actually became insensible as before. When the husband left the place she recovered.

The experiment as to the influence of the husband's presence was tried in all sorts of ways. He was made to pass behind her, and to be near her in a separate ward, but this had no effect; but whenever he was brought to look on her face, though muffled up or disguised as a policeman, as a seppoy, and so forth, she was at once influenced. The experiments continued for about a month, and the conclusion was that the husband unconsciously mesmerized her. The court came to the conclusion that it was impossible that she could live with him, and a separate allowance was ordered. The husband was asked to try if he could not remove the effect, seeing that he had the power to cause it; but he was quite frightened at the idea of having the power, and could not control it in any way.

Homeward Mail of India.

The New South, of January 11th, gets off the following bits of sarcasmic wit:

Somebody, inspired by Mr. Greeley's recent funeral to treat of funerals at large, tells how at the Lincoln pageant at New York, "the whole city was hung with mourning." And the reader will here pause to reflect that, at the present day, "the whole city," as represented by its most conspicuous men, might be hung without much mourning from any quarter.

T. Tilton indulges (of course) in Greeley reminiscences, He tells how, "to some of us" the lamented publicist "invariably touched in the still hours, the minor and Eolian chord" etc., etc. In other words, Mr. Greeley felt more like striking a lyre when Tilton was present than at any other time.

"How like its father it is," exclaimed the nurse, on the occasion of the christening of a babe, whose father, who was over seventy had married a young wife. "Very like," replied a satirical lady; "it hasn't a tooth in its head!"

A writer in the New York Financier states that the indebtedness of Chicago property holders for money borrowed of outside capitalists is \$85,000,000.

## Letter from Bella Martin.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 3, 1873.  
Messrs. George T. Downing, F. G. Barbadoes, John A. Gray, R. T. Greener, and others:

GENTLEMEN:—Your warmly expressed sympathy with me personally gives additional value to your anxiety as to the incorrectness of my political affiliations. I thank you for your interest in me, and for the opportunity which the expression of it gives me to state the results of my political reconsiderations.

I need not tell you that personal ill-treatment among what I had a right to regard as political friends led to the first step of my political aberrations, and that my attitude measurably substantiated by finding myself in such company as the late Horace Greeley, George W. Julian, and the rest. I had also the hope that in the Southern States the acceptance of the great three amendments to the Constitution by those who had denied their validity would put an end to every form of Kn-klaxism, and give to every colored man the power, as well as the form of a vote.

In all these respects I have been mistaken. Some parts of the South were undoubtedly sincere, because they realized that the colored man is a political power. But Northern Democrats were unable to see this easy and final solution of the reconstruction problem, and so to-day the Liberal movement has failed of realizing the high hopes which many of its honest advocates had entertained. It has been a snare to me, and any false pride which would prevent my acknowledgment of the fact would be more unpardonable than my first false step.

I regard this as an interesting time to make these statements, as I am written to by Liberal friends in New Orleans to return and assist in forming a quorum in the Liberal Legislature. One hour's mistake has gone far to rob me of the credit of twenty years' devotion to my race, and to weaken my standing in the Republican party, which I helped, in the face of mobocratic rule, to build up. I am not willing to block up the pathway of my future usefulness by adding to my mistake when in the estimation of such men as yourselves, my position places me in antagonism to my race while my heart is as warm and true toward it as ever.

The flat of the Republican party speaking for a large majority of the American people, has gone forth. General Grant has been chosen for a second term. Speaking through the law officer of his Cabinet, he says his recognition of the Pinchback government of Louisiana is not temporary, but final, and as I felt that the rights of the minority in our form of government are conserved in the triumphs of the majority, I bow to the will of the people, and refrain from resisting the authority of the powers that be.

In declining my seat in the Liberal Legislature of Louisiana, and withdrawing from my present political affiliations, I feel it my duty to state that every relation I have maintained to my former colleagues has been in all respects pleasant. The Liberals of Louisiana have treated me with uniform courtesy and with flattering consideration, and in ranging myself on the side of the great masses and the great minds of my people I shall carry into retirement kindly recollections of them all, as well as the ardent hope that my mistake and this attempt to correct it may be unvisited with either the feelings or expressions of personal or political bitterness.

Yours, truly, BELLA MARTIN.

## The Louisianian,

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

Our United States Senatorial contest has reached the U. S. Senate. The credentials of the regular Senators, Pinchback for the long, and Ray for the short term, have been presented by Senator West. Those of Gen. McMillen, elected by the Odd Fellows' Legislature, contesting Senator Ray's seat have also been presented by Senator West. The whole matter has been referred to the Senate Committee on Contested Elections. Much interest is attached to the pending decision of our Supreme Court in the returning Board case. This is regarded as the point on which everything may turn.

Mr. John McEnery, who "lays the flattering unction to his soul" that he is Governor of Louisiana, has been making a lot of appointments of Tax Collectors and Assessors for a number of places. In so far as the validity of this performance goes, he might, as well appoint a few for Mississippi, Maine or California or China. At home or abroad, all is the same; because as Mr. McEnery is neither in fact nor yet in law Governor of Louisiana, nor has he even the recognition of a single organization or governmental department outside of the Odd Fellows' Hall. He has no government—no material—no archives—no recognition. What he may be, is quite another thing, and with the assurances from his "Committee" in Washington that their cause is gaining daily, he might reasonably be expected to refrain from gubernatorial acts till he is recognized and installed as Governor.

Our purpose, however, is not to lecture or to counsel this gentleman, but to advise people in New Orleans and the country parishes who have property, and who pay taxes, not to regard the attempts of these tax assessors and tax collectors; they are as utterly without authority to enforce their assessments, as Mr. McEnery is to authorize them to levy them.

Mr. Kellogg's officers are the State officers, and they and they only are authorized to carry on the State Government, and may attempt to delude unwitting people, or to encourage the ridiculous opposition of tax-resisters, is not only wicked in itself, but must be disastrous to those who are deceived thereby. We give this warning to people who may not be better informed.

FRANK CONFESION.—We publish elsewhere the letter of J. Sella Martin, Esq., to several gentlemen in Washington in relation to his recent political affiliation in this State with the Democratic-Liberal party, and we counted it to be careful perusal as an open and manly expression of error in an unguarded "hour." Not every man who errs, can and will see his fault and turn aside from it into the right path. Mr. Martin happily is one of them and while we are much gratified we are not at all surprised to find that when he discovered the hollowness and insincerity of the professions of the Fusionists, when he saw that they were leading him astray, having no other use for colored men and their services than to foist themselves into power, he should recoil as from the brink of a precipice and renew his allegiance to the OLD REPUBLICAN PARTY, under whose banner, over whose cradle, and in whose cause he has fought many a hard battle for the establishment of the very principles the Fusionists were so insidiously endeavoring to procure his aid in revolutionizing and overturning.

The State Board of Education at its meeting on Friday, January 17, unanimously elected Rev. M. C. Cole, Secretary, in place of Rev. Wm. Rollinson, resigned.

## OUR SUSPENSION.

"Othello's occupation's gone."  
With many sincere regrets the managers of THE LOUISIANIAN find themselves compelled to announce to their readers and the public that this is the last number of their paper to be issued at present.

While during the past two years we have been cheered by the extensive approval of our labors, both in a general and particular direction, our efforts since the incubation of our bantling have not received that substantial encouragement that runs a newspaper; and while we have been strongly sympathized with by hosts of friends, they have not demonstrated how much they felt for us by that aid that supports writers, pays rent, etc., and the "heat and burden of the day" has fallen on one or two workers.

In the mutations of life the little band who supplied and supported our paper have been called to other spheres of action, and on preparing to follow their fortunes endeavored to transfer their journal to other competent hands, that it might continue in the work it has done its utmost to further, but their efforts have failed and they are driven to cease publication for the present with the hope, amounting almost to an expectation, that by the necessary withdrawal, the hiatus created may stimulate the public spirit and enterprise of others to take their place, while it shall appeal to the justice and generosity of our readers to support and extend the circulation of a paper whose every energy has been "first last and all the time" earnestly devoted to the promotion of the best interests of Republican Government; with what modicum of success the public are the judges.

And it is the reflection that we are driven from so vast a field of usefulness, and one in which unfortunately, the laborers are so few, and at a period in our local history when our paper is imperatively needed, to reach by its economy, and to teach by its explicitness and peculiar advantages the bulk of those who so largely affect the very structure of our government; these are the recollections that intensify our repinings as we pen our present valedictory. We would not have it understood that we received no aid, we have been the recipient of some approval but not enough to support our paper, and while we offer our most cordial thanks to these patrons, we are without even a kindly regard for the unappreciating and unappreciative hosts who have witnessed our efforts who have been fully able to aid in a common labor and miserly buttoned up their pockets, while they borrowed THE LOUISIANIAN or took it without paying for it.

From our contemporaries in the State, and in the United States, we have received many recognitions and favors for which we tender our warmest and most fraternal acknowledgments.

Committing our labors in this field to popular criticism and turning to other fields of usefulness we lay aside our "grey goose quill," abdicate the editorial chair, vacate our old "sanctum," and bid you all, for the present, a most respectful

ADIEU.

Hon. J. Henri Burch, on the occasion of moving for the passage of his resolution, through the Senate, on Cuba, delivered a highly interesting speech which we regret our inability to publish, but it may be found in the *Republican* of Thursday last, and will well repay perusal.

## How Well They Know.

The Cincinnati Commercial in commenting on the probability of Governor Pinchback's election to fill the unexpired term of Governor Kellogg says:—

PINCHBACK turned his back on WARMOTH at a time when the latter needed, if ever, such service as he could render, and will be paid the price of his treason with the remnant of KELOGG's.

This is as incorrect, as it is unfair a statement. The truth is that Governor Warmoth deliberately and openly denounced his connexion and affiliation with the Republican party, to use his own language he "burned his ships behind him," and he entered into equally open and avowed partnership with the Democratic-Liberal Party. On the eve of, and in preparation for the November elections he administered his entire and immense patronage in the interest of this party, and to the great detriment of his old party. After the election, fearing that himself, and new colleagues might be defeated he violently removed every prominent Republican from the possibility of interfering with his schemes, and by a series of measures not worthy of being dignified as *Coups d'Etat* demonstrated a fixed determination to overturn the Republican State Government by these means, and to foist into power a cruel and despotic minority whose sole object was to ride into power by such means, and then discard both Governor Warmoth, and those who were deluded enough to follow him.

At this period, and under these circumstances Governor Pinchback declined to follow. If the refusal of a Republican, who knows what is right, and is resolved to follow it, to follow even a political friend outside of the ranks of his party for selfish and ignoble purposes, and by that course imperil the very existence of Republicanism, is turning one's back on a friend then this is a case, but this is not the case. Governor Warmoth turned his back on the Republican party and Governor Pinchback remained steadfast, and lending all his aid to those who would not follow the false gods succeeded in rescuing the Republican party of our state from the defeat which otherwise inevitably stared it in the face. Not having therefore "gone back on Governor Warmoth," and committed no "treason," the election to the United States Senate is no "prize" of treachery. But it is the just and legitimate recognition of long continued, distinguished and indispensable services rendered to the Republican party during periods when devotion and unflinching advocacy of right doctrines were in great requisition, and when service was performed at personal risk as well as civil and political ostracism and calumny. Governor Pinchback has been sent almost unanimously, by the two Houses of the Legislature to the United States Senate for six years from March 4th, ensuing, instead of for the unexpired term.

President Grant, in anticipation of his second inauguration on March 4, has issued an executive order to take effect from that day. This instrument requires Federal employees all over the country to confine themselves to the discharge of their Federal duties, and it prohibits the holding of State and National appointments by the same person, except in special cases, which are provided for. This is a wholesome reform and will relieve the President's second administration of much of the censure and opprobrium which was fastened on the first, in consequence of the unwise conduct, or the intemperate zeal or the partisan bigotry of devotees in so many States of the Union. It will denude politicians in the employ of the National Administration of that undue and overbalancing power which the control or the distribution of patronage enabled them to wield against an opponent. For these and various other reasons we are glad to observe the issuance of this order.

Latest news from Washington indicates that the decision of our State Supreme Court in the election case will end even further Congressional enquiry. Perfectly natural.

The House of Representatives at its meeting on Friday immediately adjourned to Monday, Jan. 27. The Senate was in session and transacted business.

## UNTANGLING THE WEB.

When Hon. H. C. Dibble, presiding in the Eighth District Court, startled the wrong-doers with the reminder that *coups d'Etat* were not an American institution, and the illegal and arbitrary exercise of physical power was not the constitutional method of doing things in the United States, and when this announcement was quickly followed by the violent expulsion of this Judge and his Sheriff from office, as proof that he was wrong, the mobocrats chuckled over his defeat and congratulated themselves and their official cats-paw who was striding over obstacles with a rocklessness that boded immense evil. But now comes the Supreme Court of the State and definitely settles the same point. The decision rendered on Thursday last in the Returning Board contest, sustains Judge Dibble's decision, that the Herron Board is the legal Returning Board, notwithstanding Governor Warmoth assumed to remove him, and notwithstanding he further claimed to have superseded the Board by the appointment of a new one under a new law which he signed in the midst of the contest.

The decision is characterized by the deliberateness, lucidness, and conclusiveness of the positions taken by the learned judges and will commend itself to the approval of not only Republicans but all those who will give a "sober second thought" to the whole matter.

This much settled by a tribunal known all over the country for its probity, integrity and erudition will considerably relieve all the investigations even by Congress itself of much of the embarrassment that would otherwise surround them. The "tangled web" is now in a fair way to be cleared. The Republican victory won at the polls in November, in spite of the outrageous and disgraceful efforts to defeat it, will be justly reaped by those to whom of right it belongs. The whole people of the State will be protected in their rights, no partisan legislation, no exclusive considerations will enter into the councils and the enactments of the successful party, but a strict conservative regard to the promotion of the most vital interests of all will characterize the administration.

We hope therefore that inasmuch as the Supreme Court has decided that the Hatch DaPonte Board was no Board, and therefore had no authority whatever either to inspect or to compile returns and declarations, the gathering at Odd Fellows' Hall claiming to have existence through this board, will not any longer continue their "sessions" to the great waste of the money of kind-hearted or timid, or bad-hearted gentlemen. The bubble has been burst and it must vanish.

The GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL at Brown's Hall, under the direction of Col. G. H. Griffin, came off on Wednesday evening last, according to announcement. The preparations were of the most ample kind and the large hall was tastefully prepared and decorated. The attendance was early and large and although the weather was cloudy and drizzly the fair sex were undaunted. The order of the evening was soon called for and the thrilling notes from a splendid band summoned the votaries at the shrine of Terpsichore to their feet. A sumptuous repast in time claimed and received attention. Whether by "resolution" or tacit understanding we know not, but "we went home till morning" was acted out to the letter and naught but the appearance of Aurora could break the magic circle.

Acting Governor Pinchback made an eminently wise selection when he chose Mr. J. B. Gaudet for promotion to membership on the Board of Police Commissioners, and the Senate confirmed the choice by approving the nomination. Mr. Gaudet is a studious, steady, rising young man, and if his past is an augury of his future he will rise to honorable distinction in the service of his kindred and his country. We offer him our hearty congratulations.

The House of Representatives at its meeting on Friday immediately adjourned to Monday, Jan. 27. The Senate was in session and transacted business.

ALL FOR WASHINGTON.—Ex-Governor Warmoth, Senator Pinchback, Senator Ray and Gen. McMillen are "on the spot," in the vicinity of the Capital. Others are on their way, and yet others are preparing for a trip thither. The investigation committee have summoned quite a number of prominent Louisianians to appear and altogether our State imbroglio promises to engage much of the attention of distant people. One beneficial effect to be produced by this is that those afar off will learn something of the manner and the means by which it was proposed to rob us of our rights, by having the sources of information right under their noses and getting it instilled into them after the fashion of "line upon line, precept upon precept."

MORE FIRES, AND STILL NO WATER.—Just before day on Friday no less than three fires broke out in three different and distant points in the city. All were extinguished before very much damage was done. But the one in the first precinct did the most damage, and there the supply of water was utterly inadequate and the arduous labors of the firemen were made more provokingly so by the want of water. If ever New Orleans suffers extensively from fire the responsibility will rest on the city authorities who will not provide the water that underlies and surrounds the city everywhere in such supply as to render large fires impossible, if water is supplied the gallant firemen.

Gov. Kellogg's office still continues to be crowded with a number of applicants, and the friends of applicants, who are anxious to get in. At the same time there is a full representation of those who are in and who wish to stay in.

The Congressional Investigation Committee has commenced its labors in Washington. Several witnesses have been examined. The Committee have resolved to conduct their inquiries to ascertain as to—1st. The electoral vote; 2d. Whether the election in Louisiana was held on the day fixed by law, whether it was held in accordance with the laws of the State, whether supervisors were appointed in each parish; did the supervisors inspect the votes and make returns; whether there was a legal election board, and if the returns made to it were legal; what were the findings of that board, who received certificates of election from Warmoth, and who from Pinchback; 3d. Whether there is a legal State government in Louisiana. They will allow cross examination, but no argument will be listened to. The scope of the investigations will embrace the whole question, and if the Republicans present the full particulars, as we have no doubt they will, the people of the country will be enlightened on our troubles to an extent that will do considerable good.

## Power of Memory.

Dr. Johnson, it is said, never forgot anything he had seen, heard, or read. Burke, Clarendon, Gibbon, Leck Tilgson, were all distinguished for strength of memory. When alluding to this subject, Sir William Hamilton observes: For intellectual power of the highest Grotius and Pascal and Grotius and Pascal forgot nothing they had ever read or thought. Leibnitz and Euler were not less celebrated for their intelligence than for their memory and both could repeat the whole of the "Enneid." Donnellus knew the "Corpus Juris" by heart and yet he was one of the profoundest and most original speculators in jurisprudence. Ben Jonsson tells us that he could repeat all that he had ever written and whole books that he had ever read. Themistocles could call by their names 20,1000 citizens of Athens. Cyrus is reported to have known the name of every soldier in his army. Hortensius (after Cicero, the greatest orator of Rome), after sitting a whole day at a public sale correctly enunciated from memory all the things sold, their prices and the names of their purchasers. Niebuhr the historian, was no less distinguished for his memory than for his centuries. In his youth he was employed in Denmark. Part of a booby account having been destroyed he restored it by an effort of memory.

## The U. S. Senate.

From the Grand Era.

The election on Tuesday last of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback to the exalted position of our representative in the Senate of the United States for six years from March 4th next, has given the highest satisfaction to the Republican party in this State, not even excepting those gentlemen who had their own favorite candidates; and it is gratifying to be able to add that a voice of acclaim and approval on behalf of the newly elected Senator has prevailed throughout the country.

It is not so on much of the extraordinary merits of Mr. Pinchback, however, nor by reason of his services to the cause of Republicanism, nor because of his ability, or his integrity—nor, in fact, on account of any purely personal reason that we shut the poems of victory in, honor of this election, although Mr. Pinchback might well claim that distinguished office on those grounds. We rejoice, as Republicans, that at last, after so many tears, and toils, and struggles, by this one action a mountain of prejudice and ill-feeling against the colored race has been swept away to eternal perdition. We proudly point to a man of color, self-made, self-taught, filling every position in his native State with remarkable ability and honor; and then receiving from the hands of his fellow-citizens, white and colored alike, the meet reward of advancement to the dignified position of Senator of the United States—pleasing him officially, on a par with Clay, Webster, Adams, and the host of giant minds that have guided the ship of State in safety through so many terrific storms. It is by such an election that the mouth of brutality and negro-hating insolence and ignorance is silenced as the newspaper press proclaims in every city, town and hamlet in the country—aye, and in the far off empires, of other continents—that on the Fourth day of March in the year of grace, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three a colored native of Louisiana took his seat among his peers in the Senate of the United States, there to remain as one of the supreme law-makers of the nation for the term of six years.

It is true that our sister State of Mississippi had somewhat the advantage of us in 1870, by sending another colored man, Hon. Hiram R. Revels, to occupy in the United States Senate the chair vacated by the arch-traitor Jefferson Davis. In making that selection, surely Heaven designed to render the colored race a stern retributive justice, as though to illustrate the saying of Him of Nazareth, "In that day the first shall be last, and the last shall be first." But the circumstances are also widely different. In Mississippi, the colored majority is very large, over 60,000, while in Louisiana the census returns show a very slight difference in the numbers of the white and colored races. Again, Mr. Revels had already distinguished himself as an eloquent and learned divine and orator before he entered Mississippi's borders, while Mr. Pinchback was "to the manor born," and has lived and worked amongst us all the years of his life. His a prophet honor in his own country? The election of our Senator gives a pleasant refutation to those who believe that their abilities will be better appreciated abroad than at home; although wherever that gentleman had been domiciliated, he certainly would have been honored and respected. Mr. Revels has been censured by the hypocritical for not having more loudly asserted the rights of the colored people in the Senate Chamber, during his short term of office, but there are many excuses for him, even if the blame were justly deserved. It was an extraordinary occasion, when a colored man first trod, as a Senator, the august precincts of the Capitol. Mr. Revels is essentially and even unnecessarily diffident and of a modest and retiring temperament, and again, his own judgment might have prevented him making himself over conspicuous. Be that as it may, he acquitted himself with very great credit to himself and his constituents, in the appreciation of which he has recently been called upon to fill the high position of Secretary of State of his adopted State.

Louisianians have no doubts or qualms as to the future career, as Senator, of Mr. Pinchback. Born and raised in our midst, no man in the country better knows the wants and the requirements of our State—no man is better informed in regard to the political and social status of the colored race in the South, than Mr. Pinchback, and when he takes his seat he will be

looked to, and consulted, as the authority on the much vexed question of Reconstruction, and the evils resulting growing out of the Amendments to the Constitution. Not only the Honorable gentleman be a redoubtable reticent in giving his views in debate on any subject that comes before the Senate, and his votes will be considered as representing especially the sentiments of colored race in this section of the country. With our very best and warmest wishes that he may achieve brilliant success in his new senatorial labors, we now leave the subject.

## Percy B. S. Pinchback.

Under the above caption the *Westexas Republican* gets off the following which, with all its misanthropic proclivities possesses an underlying of ingenueness:

History often repeats itself. After Benjamin Lincoln, after General Sherman, the Republican can Pinchback.

If there was one man in the United States we hated, and showed it, after Warmoth, the arch-seceder, it was P. B. S. Pinchback.

"Pinch" was supposed to be a tool of H. C., and we distrusted him accordingly.

"Pinch," as mixed up in several concerns believed not in, and we distrusted him accordingly.

"Pinch" was metamorphosed into a "Lieutenant Governor" by the C., and we distrusted him accordingly.

"Pinch" set a "shebang" of his own in opposition to what we considered the genuine thing.

But before the election, when Warmoth's wife was wool-gathering, when he was trying to "get to the better company," when he was hobnobbing with "Kl." and he was hazing with "Klax."

P. B. S. Pinchback rose to the true level, and like Andrew Jackson when he said, "by the Eternal," B. S. Pinchback firmly declared, "stand by my State, Gen. Grant, and the Philadelphia Convention."

He has fought the good fight, he has won, and he will represent his State in Congress.

His epistle to Warmoth, of the 9th: "I have resolved to do my duty to the State" will live in history.

It is said Gov. Pinchback is "nigger." That may be so, and should not advocate an influx of that race into our country, but where honor is due, Pinchback is an honor to his country, and he serves the respect of all who are in favor of honest elections, fair play and equal rights.

## P. B. S. Pinchback.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback has been elected for the long term to the United States Senate for a colored man in the Senate of the United States who has shown himself to be a man for an emergency, showed an able front but politics. A man whose actions the Louisiana troubles has made possible for that State to shake the weight of corruption that was dragging it down. The colored people of the country have reason to rejoice that such a man has been selected to stand as a representative of their race in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Pinchback is a man who will fully comprehend the dignity and requirements of the position of United States Senator, and will, without doubt reflect credit upon his State and race.—*New National Era*.

## Hon. Charles Sumner.

The physical condition of Sumner's greatest champion in the councils of the United States, such as to fill with anxiety all friends and all lovers of the cause for the promotion of which he devoted a lifetime and brought upon himself an alarming illness. Mr. Sumner was unable to be in the seat in the Senate last week, but somewhat better this week, and able to ride to the Capital on Monday. He suffers largely from sleeplessness, but sits up most of the day and has been able to receive visitors. His suffering is similar to that of Brooks.—*New National Era*.

## CLUB DIRECTORY

FIRST WARD.—Thomas Isabelle, sident; A. Friot, Secretary; St. Charles between Pelichy and Polymnia streets WEDNESDAY evenings at 7½.

SECOND WARD.—C. F. Glaudin, sident; P. E. Bechtel, Secretary; Ge. Hall, Krato between Baronne and Odelestreet; meets TUESDAY evening at 7½.

THIRD WARD.—E. P. Chose, President; W. V. Johnson, Sec'y; meets MONDAY evening at 7½.

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SIXTH WARD.—F. P. Benedict, President; A. Capla, Secretary; Ursulines Delahay; WEDNESDAY evening at 7½.

SEVENTH WARD.—J. R. Jourdain, President; Wm. Moore, Secretary; Union Clubhouse; meets MONDAY evening at 7½.

EIGHTH WARD.—E. Y. Leclerc, Secretary; Morles near Marigny; meets SATURDAY evening at 7½.

NINTH WARD.—Samuel Carter, President; John Blandin, Secretary; West Broadway evening at 7½.

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ELEVENTH WARD.—S. M. Simpson, President; Louis Carter, Secretary; First and Dryades streets; meets MONDAY evening 7 o'clock.

TWELTH WARD.—D. C. Woodruff, President; J. B. Winters, Secretary; Saturday evening, 7½, at City Hall, Jackson.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—J. B. Gagne, President; Wm Banditt, Secretary; Inner Camp and Cadiz; meets MONDAY evening 7½.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—Madame Brown, President; H. Powell, Secretary; meets Louisa St. between Chestnut and Broadway TUESDAY evening at 7½.

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